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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1762, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is an independent weekly, and is filled with interesting news, well selected illustrations, and valuable features and household departments. Besides so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to advertisers.

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Local Matters.

Board of Aldermen.

There was a special meeting of the board of aldermen on Tuesday evening primarily to perfect the plans for Fourth of July, but many other matters were brought up. City Engineer Easton presented a plan for a slight change in the curve of the rails in front of the City Hall, and the necessary permission was granted. The board decided that the fire reservoir at the foot of Everett street should be filled up with material taken from the Broadway excavation, although there was some objection on the ground that it might be needed some time. The City Clerk was instructed to inquire of the Bay State Railway as to when the objectionable masonry covers on Thames street will be removed. It was voted that certified copies of the rules and regulations for the fire department be sent to the Chief Engineer, and also a certified list of the eligible candidates for positions in the permanent department.

The kind of pavement to be used about the fountain at Lake's corner was referred to the committee on pavement with power to act. A suggestion for a modification in the specifications for the boller at headquarters, and also a proposal to move a partition so as to provide a bath room, were referred to the committee on fire department with power.

The plans for the celebration of Independence Day were adopted after some discussion.

At the weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, routine business was transacted. There was also a discussion of the jitney situation. It appeared to the members that the jitney men were taking advantage of the hackney ordinance to dodge the special jitney ordinance which is more severe requiring a bond and limiting the number of passengers. No action was taken, but the matter will be taken up again next Tuesday evening. Many licenses of various kinds were granted.

The Broadway Pavement.

The work on the Broadway pavement has so far progressed that a large part of the street is now open to travel. There is no longer interruption of vehicle traffic from Thames street through the west side of Broadway, and those who have driven over the new pavement are high in its praise. Work on the east side is now being rusted, and the wooden blocks have already been laid on the upper end of this side.

Thursday night the Bay State Street Railway had a gang at work all night, taking up the tracks in front of the City Hall. At this point the line is to be changed somewhat so as to straighten out the reverse curve that has always existed there. In consequence, this had to be entirely new construction, and street car traffic was interrupted while the work was going on, passengers being obliged to walk between the crossover and Bull street. As soon as the tracks are completed, the work on the change of grade at that point will be begun, and this will be one of the most extensive changes in the whole city. There will be a double step to the east in front of the City Hall, and the grade of Spring and Bull streets will be changed slightly to conform to the new Broadway grade.

Broadway will still be somewhat torn up for the Fourth, but every effort will be made to keep the cars running steadily so as to accommodate the crowd that is expected to be crowding on that day if the weather is good.

Mr. John Theodore Johnson has returned from an extended visit to California. During his trip out and back he had opportunity to see a large part of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Edward Farum are sending congratulations on the birth of a daughter which arrived Friday morning.

The schools have now ended and both teachers and pupils can have a good time for the next two months.

Fourth of July.

Next Monday will be duly observed in this city as Independence Day, the regular date falling on Sunday. A pleasing programme has been laid out for the official observance of the day, comprising a number of new features, and omitting some of the old ones. The board of aldermen has made no provision for a street parade, but there will be one in the morning, the line being made up of civic organizations, of which the Moose will form the principal part. In the afternoon there will be a historical pageant at Aquidneck Park, under the direction of a number of local organizations, Miss Harriet E. Thomas being in charge of the plans for this feature. Otherwise the celebration will be along lines similar to those of recent years.

The day will be ushered in by the ringing of church bells from 5 to 6:30. At 9 o'clock there will be a three mile bicycle race from Hulley's Beach to Touro street. At 6:30 the Aquidneck Gun Club will hold a clay pigeon shoot.

The gun squad of the Newport Artillery will fire a salute at noon, and the bells will ring again for a half-hour. At 2 o'clock there will be athletic events at Morton Park, and the pageant at Aquidneck Park will last from 3 to 6 o'clock. The bells will ring again from 6 to 6:30, and at 8 there will be a display of fireworks on Bath road near the Beach. The formal programme will conclude with band concerts at Touro, Battery and King Parks.

The street parade will be entirely independent of the city celebration, and is part of the safe and sane programme arranged by the recreation commission. An effort was made to get most of the civic organizations to march on that day, but not many responded. The members of Hand's End Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, will parade, having their crack drill team in line, and the line will be under the command of Harriet Burdick as chief marshal. It is possible that some other civic organizations may participate.

The pageant at Aquidneck Park at 3:00 o'clock promises to be one of the interesting events of the day. Miss Thomas has given much time and thought to the arduous duty of arranging the programme for this pretentious feature, and although the time has been very short, she has succeeded well. The pageant will be divided into two parts, the first being "Newport Enthroned," in which many school children and others will take part, and the second being a historical picture of Newport's long existence. Many persons will take part, and all the organizations that have signified their willingness to furnish part of the programme have been hard at work for several weeks in preparation for the event. Seats will be arranged in the park for special guests, and there will be many officers of the army and navy present with their wives.

The Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati will observe the day in Newport as usual. The observance will begin on Sunday, when the Cincinnati will attend church service, being escorted by the Newport Artillery in full colonial uniform. Monday morning the annual business meeting will be held at the Old State House, and in the afternoon at 3:00 o'clock the usual programme will be presented at the State House, being open to the public.

General A. S. Bird Gardner, president of the Society of the Cincinnati, will preside and will make a brief introductory address. The Fourth of July oration will be delivered by Hon. L. Bradford Prince, former Governor and Chief Justice of New Mexico, who is a member of the Society, his subject being "The Declaration of Independence: Its Principles and its Power." The Declaration of Independence will be read by Rev. Dr. Charles Brooks Chapin of Pennsylvania. "The Sword of Bunker Hill" will be sung by Augustus F. Arnold of Boston, the accompaniment being by President Albert Ross Parsons of the American College of Musicians. The hymn "America" will be sung by the assemblage to the Society's own air.

Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, who, accompanied by Dr. Hunter Dunn of Boston, has been in Newfoundland for the past four weeks on a vacation fishing trip, has returned and will occupy his pulpit on Sunday.

Mr. T. T. Pitman, proprietor of the Daily News, has gone to the Panama Exposition. He expects to be absent some four or five weeks. He will not, however, visit the Panama Canal during his absence.

Mr. John Theodore Johnson has returned from an extended visit to California. During his trip out and back he had opportunity to see a large part of the country.

Mr. Herbert Warren Lull, superintendent of Schools, has joined his family who are at North Weare, N. H., for the summer.

The schools have now ended and both teachers and pupils can have a good time for the next two months.

Two Severe Showers.

Newport County was visited by severe hall storms on two successive days, last Saturday and Sunday, the storm on Saturday being especially severe. On the north end of the Island and in Tiverton much damage was done to growing crops by the large hailstones, and many lights of glass were broken.

In the city, neither storm amounted to much. Saturday afternoon there was a brisk shower, accompanied by some lightning, during which considerable rain fell, but there was no hail and no damage was done by the lightning. Sunday afternoon, there was a threat of rain for several hours, and at times there was a light sprinkle, just enough to make people cautious about getting far from shelter, but not enough to lay the dust. On both days the real storms went to the north of us, and Newport escaped as usual.

St. Mary's Pastorate Filled.

The vacancy in the rectory of St. Mary's Church in this city, caused by the death of Rev. Father Meenan, has been filled by the appointment of Rev. James T. Ward of Providence, by Bishop Harkins. The new pastor has taken up his active duties here and will preach his first sermon to-morrow.

Father Ward is a native of Warren, and studied for the priesthood at seminaries here and abroad. He has held important pastorates in Fall River and Providence, being pastor of St. John's Church in Providence at the time of his appointment to Newport. He is held in the highest esteem by his parishioners as well as by those outside his church.

Farewell Banquet.

The Class of 1915 of the Rogers High School held a reception and supper in the Armory of the Newport Artillery on Monday evening. This class is the largest ever graduated from the school, numbering 68, and almost all of the members were present. President Arthur P. Sullivan presided, and between the courses the various features were presented. Miss Elizabeth Ann Hoylo was class historian, and Miss Mary Chase Austin the class poet. Dancing followed the dinner, continuing until a late hour.

Representatives of the city of Newport have filed before the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission charges against the gas and electric light companies, in accordance with a vote of the representative council some years ago. The charges have to do with the rates and service, being somewhat along the lines of the water charges which have been tried at length before the Commission. It will be months yet before any of the cases will be finally settled.

Secretary Daniels says the output of the naval torpedo station at Newport is now 300 torpedoes a year and can be considerably increased with the completion of the new shops authorized by Congress. Two years ago the torpedo output of this station was only 75 a year. It is expected that within a year this output will be greatly increased and a much larger force will be employed.

Franklin Quick, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Quick of this city, was killed on the railroad track near Bridgeport, Conn., last week. He had been employed at the Torpedo Station until a few days before his death, when he was impelled by a desire to travel. He was about 17 years of age, and was accustomed to taking care of himself on wandering trips alone.

The Public Utilities Commission Wednesday issued notices of investigation in the matter of the complaint of the city of Newport against the Bay State Street Railway Company in which it is alleged that the rates are excessive and discrimination shown. This investigation will doubtless be a long drawn out affair.

There have been three slight fires at the Torpedo Station during the past week, all of which have been promptly extinguished by the well-organized fire-fighting department of the Station.

The registration throughout the State which closed Wednesday night, was the smallest in the history of the state. As long as there is no election this year there was not much object in registering.

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Recent Deaths.

Judge John Clinton Gray. Judge John Clinton Gray, at one time a regular summer resident of Newport, and a prominent jurist of New York, died at the Pinard Cottages Monday afternoon after an illness of less than a week. The Wednesday before his death Judge Gray came to Newport to spend the summer, joining Mrs. Gray at the Pinard Cottages, where she had been for several weeks. Soon after his arrival, he was stricken with paralysis, and death came within a few days. He never regained consciousness.

For a number of seasons Judge and Mrs. Gray had occupied the fine estate, "Hawthurst," at Kay street and Cranston avenue, owned by Mrs. Gray, but of late years the place had been generally rented until it was finally sold a couple of years ago, and is now occupied as a school. This year they intended to stay at Newport through the summer, and rented one of the Pinard Cottages.

Judge Gray was born in New York in 1843 and began the practice of law in 1865. He quickly attained prominence in his profession, and specialized on corporation work, being counsel for many railroads and other large interests. He served for many years as a member of the Court of Appeals of New York, writing many of the opinions of the Court in important cases, and being generally regarded as one of the ablest men on the bench.

He is survived by a widow, who was Mrs. Grace Turnbull, and several sons and daughters. The remains were taken to New York by special train Wednesday, and funeral services were held in that city on Thursday.

Mr. W. Louis Northup.

Mr. W. Louis Northup of this city died in Cambridge, Mass., last Sunday after a considerable illness. He was only 22 years of age, and for the past year had spent considerable time at Waltham Lake for the benefit of his health. He was a printer by trade, and was employed at the MERCURY Office until his health required that he be constantly in the open air. He was a son of Mr. Isaac N. Northup of this city.

The remains were brought to this city for interment, funeral services being held at the Belmont Memorial Chapel on Wednesday afternoon.

Signs in Highways.

Considerable interest is felt by motorists and others in this section of Rhode Island over the new law passed by the last General Assembly, which prohibits the affixing of an advertisement to any object within the public highways. Although this law does not go into effect until September 1st, some sections of the State are already taking action to prevent any spread of advertising previous to that time. After that date, any person will be authorized to remove any such sign or other advertisement.

The law provides that "a person who in any manner paints, prints, places, puts or affixes or causes to be painted, placed or affixed, an advertisement or to any stone, tree, fence, stump, pole, mileboard, 'milestone,' danger sign, danger signal, guide sign, guide post, billboard, building or other object within the limits of a public highway, is punishable by a fine of not less than \$5, nor more than \$25, or by imprisonment for not more than 10 days or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Rev. Geo. V. Dickey of St. George's Church starts on his vacation next Saturday. He will sail from New York on the steamer Kroonland, through the Panama Canal direct for California. He will be absent some six weeks, a part of which time he will spend in Kentucky with his aged mother. He will visit the exposition and will perhaps take in the Yellowstone National Park.

In the midst of the Moosie celebration at the Beach Wednesday evening, a still alarm was sounded for a fire in the bull rushes, caused by fireworks. The motor chemical engine, and the autos of the Chief and Deputy tore through the double line of autos parked back of the Beach in record time, but the fire was out before they arrived.

The schooner "Kitty A." left Newport harbor early Tuesday morning on a long voyage into African waters, where considerable exploring will be done. The expedition is under the direction of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard. The schooner is expected to return to Newport next January.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Bicknell will entertain a company of 40 at dinner at Land's End on Saturday evening, and following the dinner there will be an elaborate display of fireworks in celebration of Independence Day. The army and navy will be well represented at dinner.

The Willing Workers held the last meeting of the season at the home of Mr. Herbert Chase, on Tuesday. The society will not meet again until the autumn.

New York Yacht Club.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will start on August 2, the fleet arriving at Newport on Tuesday afternoon, August 3. The club will go well to the eastward this year, the cruise terminating at Marblehead where the races for the King's Cup will be sailed. This will give a chance to pass through the Cape Cod canal, an unusual feature of a yachting regatta. It is probable however that a number of the yachts will remain in Newport instead of continuing the cruise, and a large number of them will find their way back into Newport harbor after the fleet disbands off Marblehead.

The itinerary for the cruise is as follows:

Monday, August 2-The squadron will rendezvous off station No. 4, New London, at 6 p. m.; 9 p. m., captain's meeting on board the flagship; 9:30 p. m., reception on board the flagship to captains and their guests.

Tuesday, August 3-Squadron run, New London to Newport; navy challenge cups.

Wednesday, August 4-At Newport, races for Astor cups.

Thursday, August 5-Squadron run, Newport to Cape Cod Canal; Alumni Association of United States Navy Challenge cups.

Friday, August 6-Fleet will proceed to Provincetown; 4 p. m., races for the Owl and the Game Cock colors; 9 p. m., informal entertainment on board the flagship to captains and their guests.

Saturday, August 7-Squadron run, Provincetown to Marblehead; commandore's cups.

Sunday, August 8-At Marblehead; 8 a. m., squadron will dress ship; 9 p. m., squadron will illuminate.

Monday, August 9-Squadron run, Marblehead to Gloucester; vice commandore's cups.

Tuesday, August 10-Squadron run, Gloucester to Marblehead; rear commandore's cups.

Wednesday, August 11-At Marblehead, race for the King's cup. Squadron will disband at colors.

R. H. S. Alumni.

At the annual meeting of the Rogers High School Alumni Association on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected:

President—Hugh Barkly Baker, 1893. First Vice President—Mrs. John J. Walsh, 1911.

Second Vice President—Frank I. Greene, 1902.

Secretary—Fred M. Hammett, 1876.

Treasurer—Edward K. Stevens, 1878.

Statistician—Grace B. Gilpin, 1891.

Social Committee—Agnes H. Fraser, 1914; Parker L. Marshall, 1914; Catherine Dwyer, 1912; Russell Pearson, 1915; Ruth S. Barker, 1914.

The Frank E. Thompson scholarship fund was raised to \$1000, and the following regulations regarding the use of the fund were adopted:

1-The scholarship shall be awarded to some deserving student of the graduating class in the Rogers High School who intends to pursue higher education in some other institution.

2-The student shall have been a regular member of the Rogers High School for at least two full years.

3-The student shall have had a general average, in all of his studies combined, of at least 80 per cent in the last two years' work of the regular course.

PENROD

By BOOTH TARKINGTON

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CHAPTER XIV.

Rupe Collins.

FEW several days after this Penrod thought of growing up to be a man and engaged in good work so far as to carry some letters that otherwise would have been thrown and a pair of Margaret's curtains dangling apperly to a poor, disgruntled old man in uniform in a hole up the chee. And although Mr. Robert Williams after a very short interval began to love his guitar on the front porch again, exactly as if he thought nothing had happened, Penrod, with his younger vision of a father's mood, remained oddly distant from the James neighborhood. With his own family his manner was gentle and sad, but not for long enough to frighten them. The change came with mystifying abruptness at the end of the week.

It was Duke who brought it about. Duke could chase a much bigger dog out of the Schobold's yard and far down the street. This might be thought to indicate unusual valor on the part of Duke and cowardice on that of the Negro dogs whom he undoubtedly put to rout. On the contrary, all such dogs were founded in mere superstition, the dogs are even more superstitious than boys and colored people and the most firmly established of all the superstitions is that any dog, be he the scariest and fiercest in the world, can't help any trespasser what-so-ever.

A fat twelve believes that on his home grounds he can walk as he pleases. It follows, of course, that a big dog away from his own home will run from a little dog to the little dog's neighborhood. Otherwise the big dog bears too a charge of insouciance, and dogs are as callous as they are superstitious. A dog believes in war, but he is convinced that there are times when it is moral to run, and the courageous physiognomy, seeing a big dog's feet out of a little dog's yard, must observe that the expression of the big dog's face is more conscientious than callous. It is the expression of a person performing a duty to himself.

Penrod understood these matters perfectly. He knew that the giant brown Duke chased up the other and fled only out of deference to a certain size. Penrod could not refrain from dragging of Duke to the house's entrance, a fat-faced stranger of twelve or thirteen, who had wandered into the neighborhood.

"You better keep that ole yellow dog of yours back," said Penrod sternly as he circled the fence. "You better catch him and hold him till I get home inside the yard again. Duke's chased up some pretty bad bulldogs around here."

The fat-faced boy gave Penrod a fat stare. "You oughta learn him not to do that," he said. "I'll make him sick."

"What?"

The stranger laughed raspingly and passed up the alley, where the bould, having come to a halt, now could sit down and, with an expression of dignified docility, paternally watched the tempestuous fury of Duke whose assaults and barking were becoming ridiculous.

"What'd make Duke sick?" Penrod demanded.

"Easier dead bulldogs people leave around here."

This was not improvisation but formula, adopted from other occasions to the present encounter. Nevertheless, it was new to Penrod, and he was so taken with it that resentment lost its self in admiration. Hastily committing the gem to memory for use upon a dog-wielding friend, he hurried in a walkable zone.

"What's your dog's name?"

"Duke. You better call your ole pup 'cause Duke eats live dogs."

Duke's actions poorly supported his master's assertion, for over Duke's barking to bark Duke rose and showed the most courteous interest in marking the little old dog's acquaintance. Duke had a great deal of manners, and it became plain that Duke was impressed favorably in spite of former prejudice so that presently the two tramped amably back to their masters and sat down with the bulldogs for an interview of barking known and not at minimum for years.

They were received without even a nod, though both dogs looked at them reflectively for a time. It was Penrod who spoke first.

"What number you go to?" he an "real lesson in English." Penrod had been unaccustomed to put this question to another from "May I ask what of our relatives you consider?"

"Ninety. What number do I go to?" said the simian obstinately. "I don't go to number in vacance."

"I mean when it is?"

"Ninety," returned the fat-faced boy, "I go to number in vacance."

"I mean when it is?"

"Ninety," said the fat-faced boy.

"I mean when it is?"

"Ninety," said the fat-faced boy.



Carlo

"You understand that, 'no'?"

and you better look out what you say when he's around or you'll get in big trouble! You understand that, 'no'?"

Penrod was crestfallen, but fascinated. He felt that there was something dangerous and dashing about this new master.

"Yes," he said, feebly drawing back. "My name's Penrod Schobold."

"Then I reckon your father and mother ain't got good sense," said Mr. Collins promptly, this also being for public.

"What?"

"Cause if they had thought of giving you a good name," said the agreeable youth instantly rewarded blushed to the wit with another yell of rasping laughter, after which he pointed suddenly at Penrod's right hand.

"Where'd you get that wrist on your finger?" he demanded severely.

"Watch finger?" asked the fascinated Penrod, extending his hand.

"The middle one."

"There," exclaimed Duke Collins, smiling and decisively twisting the wrist, "you better never do that again."

"Quiet," snorted Penrod in agony.

"Say your pieces?" commanded Duke, and continued to twist the boy's finger until Penrod writhed to his knees.

"Ow!" The victim released his grip reflexively upon the still painful finger.

At this highly painful expression turned to one of consternation. "Well, I declare!" he exclaimed reverently. "I didn't know it would hurt. That's a poor game; so now you do that to me."

He extended the middle finger of his left hand and Penrod promptly seized it, but did not twist it, for he was busily swiveling round with his back to his amiable new acquaintance. Duke's right hand operated upon the back of Penrod's slender neck. Duke had learned the smell of Penrod's back.

Now Penrod bent far forward in amazement and went to his knees again.

"Get out!" commanded Duke, forcing the boy to lie on the sidewalk, and the unfortunate Penrod complied.

A few moments of reflection by Duke's master made him "Well, I declare!" and he bent over again, this time with his hands behind his back.

"Get out!" he said, and Penrod crawled away.

"No, I wouldn't," Penrod retorted, waving his fist, indignantly.

"Get out, boy!"

"No, here's the fat-faced boy."

darkly. "What you mean, son-of-a-bitch?"

"Who's Rupe Collins?"

"Who is he?" echoed the fat-faced boy incredulously. "Say, isn't you got any sense?"

"What?"

"Say, wouldn't you be just as happy if you had some sense?"

"Yes," Penrod, aware, like the took his life to the impossible straits, was meek and placative. "Rupe Collins is the principal at your school, I guess."

The other yelled with loathing laughter and mocked Penrod's manner and voice. "Rupe Collins is the principal at your school, I guess?" He laughed huskily again, then suddenly grasped the back of Penrod's neck again. "Say, I would run home yellin' "Momma!"

"Well, I would run home yellin' "Momma!"

"There!" said Duke, giving the helpless boy a final squeeze. "That's the way we do up at the Third."

Penrod rubbed his neck and asked weakly:

"Can you do that to any boy up at the Third?"

"Say here now," said Duke in the tone of one goaded beyond all endurance. "Say, 'you say if I can. You better try to quicken'."

"I know you could," Penrod interposed breathily, "no body ever told me who Rupe Collins is. I got a right to think he's the principal, haven't I?"

The fat-faced boy shook his head disgustedly. "Honest, you make me sick!"

Penrod's expression became one of despair. "Well, who is he?" he cried.

"Who is he?" mocked the other, with a snarl that withered. "Who is he?"

"No, you can't!"

"Well, there might be some boy up there that I could!"

"No, they ain't. You better!"

"I expect not, then," said Penrod quickly.

"You better expect not! Didn't I tell you once you'd never get back alive if you ever tried to come up against the Third?" You want me to show you how we do up there, boy?"

He began a slow and deadly advance, whereupon Penrod timidly forced a diversion:

"Say, Duke, I got a box of rats in our stable under a glass cover, so you can watch 'em jump around when you hammer on the box. Come on and look at 'em."

"All right," said the fat-faced boy, slightly mollified. "We'll let Dan kill 'em."

"No sir! I'm going to keep 'em. They're kind of pets. I've had 'em all summer. I got names for 'em and—"

"Look here, boy. Did you hear me say we'll let Dan kill 'em?"

"You, but I won't."

"What won't you?" Duke became abusive immediately. "It seems to me you're getting pretty fresh around here."

"Well, I don't want—"

Mr. Collins once more brought into play the dreadful eye to eye scowl as practised "up at the Third" and sometimes also by young leading men upon the stage.

Following quite appallingly and threatening toward his underly, he placed his nose almost in contact with the nose of Penrod, whose eyes naturally became crossed.

"Dan kills the rats. See?" hissed the fat-faced boy, multiplying the horrible juxtapositions.

"Well, all right," said Penrod, swabbing. "I don't want 'em much." And when the pose had been relaxed he stared at his new friend for a moment, almost with reverence. Then he tightened.

"Come on, Duke," he cried enthusiastically, as he climbed the fence. "We'll show 'em to Dan!"

At the table and about the house generally he was hampered, bound with fatuous infatuation and assumed a domineering tone, which neither fat nor repugnance seemed able to reduce, but it was among his own acquaintances that his new superiority was most outrageous. He twisted the fingers and squeezed the necks of all the boys of the neighborhood, meeting their indignation with a laugh and rasping laugh he had acquired after short practice in the stable, where he jeered and taunted the lawnmower, the garden scythe and the wheelbarrow quite out of countenance.

Likewise he hopped to the other boys by the hour. Duke Collins being the chief subject of enjoyment next to Penrod himself. "That's the way we do up at the Third!" became staple explanation of violence for Penrod, like Tarzan, was plastic in the hands of his own imagination, and at times convinced himself that he really was one of those dark and impudent apes exclusively of whom "the Third" was composed—according to Duke Collins.

Then, when Penrod had exhausted himself repeating to himself accounts of the prowess of himself and his great friend, he would turn to two other subjects for vainglory. These were his father and Duke.

Mothers must accept the fact that between boyhood and manhood their sons do not boast of them. The boy, with boys, is a Choctaw, and either the influence or the protection of women is shameful. "Your mother won't let you" is an insult. But "My father won't let me" is a dignified explanation and cannot be beaten. A boy is ruined among his fellows if he talks much of his mother or sisters, and he must recognize it as his duty to offer at least the appearance of persecution to all things ranked as female, such as cats and every species of fowl. But he must champion his father and his dog, and, even ready to pit either against any challenger, must picture both as ravening for battle and absolutely unconquerable.

Penrod, of course, had always talked by the code, but, under the new stimulus, Duke was represented virtually as a cross between the Sea of Battle and South American vampire, and this in spite of the fact that Duke himself often sat close by, a living dog, with the hope of peace in his heart. As for Penrod's father, that gallant was painted as of sentiments and dimensions suitable to a superdemon composed of equal parts of Goliath, Jack Johnson and the Emperor New.

Even Penrod's walk was affected.

He adopted a gait which was a kind of walking swagger and when he passed other children on the street he practised the habit of slinging a blow then as the victim dodged he rasped out the triumphant horse laugh which he proudly mastered to horrific perfection. He did this to Marjorie Jones. And this was their next meeting, and such it was, young. What was even worse in Marjorie's opinion, he went on his way without explanation and left her snarling on the corner talking about it long after he was out of hearing.

Within five days from his first encounter with Duke Collins, Penrod had become unbearable. He even almost alienated Sam Williams, who for a time submitted to finger twisting and neck squeezing and the new style of conversation, but finally declared that Penrod made him "sick." He made the statement with terror on his entry afternoon in Mr. Schobold's stable in the presence of Herman and Vernon.

"You better look out, boy," said Penrod threateningly.

"Who's Duke Collins?" asked Herman.

"Who's Duke Collins?" asked Herman.

"He's a fat-faced boy," said Herman.</p

TO SHUFF VOLCANOES.

Startling Discovery Made by An Australian.

Volcanoes can easily be extinguished, says the New York Herald. "A New Zealand man claims (and there are many who agree with him) to have discovered a fluid by means of which volcanoes may be extinguished quickly whether active or threatening."

Many thousands of the human body is in the same habitat as volcanoes—Khouangtien, Khongtien, Khongtien. Female Diseases and many others all begin with a slight tremor of pain and distress, and it has seemed to time will burst forth to all these, causing all who are so affected to most intense suffering and making a complete burden.

That a fluid has been discovered that will extinguish these volcanic eruptions of disease, whether active or threatening, is not only certain but a material fact.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S SPASMODIC REMEDY. In this startling discovery, THE WONDERFUL CURATIVE power of this famous remedy has cut a new path through the field of medicine, competing with it a startling record of tremendous success.

For a full list of the New York and the regular \$1.00 list, call Dr. Kennedy, enough for trial, write Dr. David Kennedy, Carpenter, London, N.Y., or Dr. David Kennedy's office for all details of information of the New York.

FALL RIVER LINE.

NEW YORK

STEAMERS

COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA

Leave Long Wharf, Newport, week days at 2:25 P. M., Sunday 10 P. M., due New York 1:00 A. M. Real service & 14 cars. Orchestra on each steamer.

NEWPORT—On Sundays from June 21st to September 6th inclusive, steamer Providence will touch at Newport, leaving there at 9:15 p. m.

Wickford Line

STEAMER GENERAL

(Week days 10:30 A. M.)

Leave New York, N. Y., 11:15 A. M. (10:45 A. M.) (10:45 P. M.) (11:45 P. M.) 12:15 A. M. 1:15 A. M. 2:15 A. M. 3:15 A. M. 4:15 A. M. 5:15 A. M. 6:15 A. M. 7:15 A. M. 8:15 A. M. 9:15 A. M. 10:15 A. M. 11:15 A. M. 12:15 A. M. 1:15 P. M. 2:15 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 6:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 8:15 P. M. 9:15 P. M. 10:15 P. M. 11:15 P. M. 12:15 A. M. 1:15 A. M. 2:15 A. M. 3:15 A. M. 4:15 A. M. 5:15 A. M. 6:15 A. M. 7:15 A. M. 8:15 A. M. 9:15 A. M. 10:15 A. M. 11:15 A. M. 12:15 A. M. 1:15 P. M. 2:15 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 6:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 8:15 P. M. 9:15 P. M. 10:15 P. M. 11:15 P. M. 12:15 A. M. 1:15 A. M. 2:15 A. M. 3:15 A. M. 4:15 A. M. 5:15 A. M. 6:15 A. M. 7:15 A. M. 8:15 A. M. 9:15 A. M. 10:15 A. M. 11:15 A. M. 12:15 A. M. 1:15 P. M. 2:15 P. M. 3:15 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 5:15 P. M. 6:15 P. M. 7:15 P. M. 8:15 P. M. 9:15 P. M. 10:15 P. M. 11:15 P. M. 12:15 A. M. 1:15 A. M. 2:15 A. M. 3:15 A. M. 4:15 A. M. 5:15 A. M. 6:15 A. M. 7:15 A. M. 8:15 A. M. 9:15 A. 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Established by Franklin 1734.

The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

One Telephone 1010

House Telephone 1010

Saturday, July 3, 1915.

Bryan says that one term is enough for Wilson and he proposes to see that he does not have another one. The people will see to that without Bryan's aid.

It is said that there are less than one hundred Americans left in Berlin, the majority having fled in fear of trouble between the United States and Germany.

O'Shaughnessy is willing; will run for U. S. Senator next year if his party wants him, but will not go out after the nomination. Such is the latest report that comes from the gentleman himself.

Some people think that if this war in Europe continues much longer it will re-elect President Wilson, but that if it comes to an end soon the hard times brought on by Democratic mismanagement will defeat him.

The Panama Canal tolls are now almost enough to pay the cost of operation. This does not take into consideration the interest on the outlay nor the cost of the upkeep. Uncle Sam will have a permanent sinking fund deposit in this ditch for many years to come.

During this year of war in Europe it is estimated that six million men have been killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Eleven nations have been and are at war. More than five hundred ships have been sunk, and property destroyed running up to many billions and as far as decisive results are concerned very little has been accomplished.

Over \$100,000,000 gold bars together with \$50,000,000 in uncut diamonds are piled up in British South Africa awaiting safe transport to London. Gold is accumulating at South African banks at the rate of \$14,000,000 a month. The war has paralyzed South African feather export trade. Over 7,800,000 of this year's ostrich feathers are unplucked and there was an equal loss last year.

The numerous War orders, the prospective record-breaking wheat crop now being harvested and the heavy yields of other grains, are creating a new demand for labor, according to indications at government employment office. Requests for workers are coming from many manufacturers and farmers and from state labor commissioners. All of which would seem to indicate good times ahead.

The European War has given the Panama Exposition a black eye in many ways. It has cut off many nations from making exhibits; it has kept many thousands of foreigners from coming to visit it. It has kept Uncle Sam's fleet of Warships on the Atlantic Coast and now President Wilson has cancelled his trip to the Coast so as to be in call for any emergency that may arise. On the whole it looks as though the much heralded Pacific Coast Exposition would be a financial failure. The attendance thus far has been small compared with what it should be.

The Effect of War.

The United States is rapidly becoming a creditor nation. At the outset of the war, when Great Britain declared a moratorium, so far as its own debts were concerned, and demanded payment of all balances due it, there was much alarm in this country. But the bankers raised the famous gold pool and sent it to Canada. This was a convincing illustration of the solvency of this country. Most of that gold has come back. Gold has also been pouring in from other sources, until the banks of the New York City Clearing House alone last week carried a reserve of two hundred millions in excess of legal requirements. The excess was over four times that of the same week last year. The reason is plain. We have been selling to Europe without buying much from it. Instead of having to send gold to settle balances, the gold is being sent here. This is why the price of London exchange is lower than at any other time in half a century.

The end of the war is not in sight. Great Britain, which has been financing the allies to a large extent, has accumulated a huge deficit and will likely borrow a billion dollars at once. American financiers are getting ready to absorb much of this loan. The part taken here will not be paid in money, but in credits. Most of the proceeds of the loan will be used in paying for supplies bought in this country. France is also discussing the floating of more large loans under slightly different circumstances. It would use gilt-edged American securities as collateral. The fear of the market being flooded with such securities, which closed our stock exchange at the outbreak of the war, has vanished. Foreigners look upon American securities as their safest possible investment. In fact, there is talk of forming agreements taxing them heavily to force liquidation, but even in this event the United States is preparing to pay for them with products Europe may buy. History at the war is and never at least to set its cause. It has given the United States a financial advantage such as it has never known before.

An Injustice Overthrown.

As we announced last week the Supreme Court of the United States had declared unconstitutional the infamous "Grandfather" clause in many of the Southern States' Constitutions designed to prevent the negro from voting. This decision would seem to sweep away the subterfuge for evading the provisions of the suffrage amendment of the federal constitution used by several Southern states. The court for the first time meets the essential issue. The Oklahoma constitution pretended to establish a literary test for suffrage. But it exempted from its provisions all persons who were voters in any form of government prior to January 1, 1860, or descendants of such voters. States may fix many requirements for suffrage, such as residence, mental condition, education, and ownership of property. They may deny the vote to various classes of the population. But the Supreme Court seems finally to have held that they cannot deny it to men solely on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude, through the fixing of arbitrary dates intended to affect only ex-slaves and their descendants.

The Oklahoma grandfather clause was, as everybody admitted at the time it was pending, directed solely at the 8 per cent. negro population. Indiana was exempted from its provisions, for the tribes had "a form of government." Literally applied, many others than negroes would have been barred, but in practice none have been. Prior to 1866 there were a few states of the Union which did not have universal manhood suffrage. It would have affected descendants of certain Europeans not naturalized by 1860. But in practice no white man was asked as to his ancestral disabilities. The literacy test of the negro was a farce. At one election professors in the colored college were disfranchised, although highly educated. In some places negroes were compelled to write 4000 words of the constitution, only to be denied the vote because a few "t's" were not crossed.

In his "American Notes," written during the civil war, Anthony Trollope, the celebrated English novelist, declared the Washington monument an absurd impossibility. It was then about 120 feet high and had "stood still for forty years." Some years ago there were pessimists who took the same view of the Perry memorial. It is highly creditable to the genius and patriotism of the American people that in respect to both of these great public works—the two greatest in the world of an historical and commemorative character—the pessimists, both foreign and native born, were disappointed.

The opening of the memorial to the public gives Sandusky another just claim to renown and another title to public consideration as a mecca of travel and popular interest. In this connection we note that the Cleveland Plain Dealer editorially undertakes to bind the memorial to the public interest centering in and around the city of Cleveland. Our contemporary asserts that the attractiveness and importance of the Ohio metropolis is "bronzed" because of the accessibility of the memorial to that point, and from reading its comments on this fortunate condition one would be almost led to believe that the construction of the great column, with its spacious plaza and ample grounds, had been a Cleveland enterprise.

This spirit is undoubtedly pardonable, for it is exhibited in generous pride over a great achievement in the value of which all the cities of the Great Lakes peculiarly share. But in a far nearer and more intimate sense Sandusky is the gateway to the memorial and to the "American Mediterranean," the waters and islands of Lake Erie. Added to the natural beauties of this region and the great enterprises here matured to render it the playground and the recreation place of millions of the world's pleasure-seekers, the Perry memorial becomes an essential part of the history and life of Sandusky. On our mainland shores and our islands we have room for all who will come, and the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all.

MIDDLETON.

From our regular Correspondent: The supper arrangements for Aquidneck Grange Strawberry festival were conducted by Past Master Mrs. May Chase Spooner, Mrs. Eliza A. Peckham, and Miss Elisha M. Peckham, and the entertainment was arranged by Messrs Clifton B. Ward, Robert W. Smith and Worthy Master John Nicholson. The program was musical one and comprised the Grange quartette, Mrs. Philip Caswell, also giving two solos, Mr. Frank Peckham, violin, Mr. Floyd Austin violin and Miss Martha Smith, piano. Mrs. John H. Peckham acted as accompanist for the quartette. Mr. Austin and Miss Smith played for the dancing which lasted until midnight.

Mrs. Jesse Durfee was operated upon last week at the Newport Hospital for appendicitis, and Mrs. Louise Hart Alty on Sunday morning. Both are gaining. Mr. Russell Morgan Peckham returned home last week from the Hospital.

Among those returning home the past week for their summer vacations, are Miss May Smith, a teacher at Bristol, Miss Elizabeth P. Anthony, who has been teaching at Montclair, N. J., her sister, Miss T. Grace Anthony, a Providence teacher, and Miss M. May Ward, who has graduated from Pratt Institute where she has been taking a 2-year's course in Domestic Science.

Rev. Arthur Rogers, D. D., of Evanston Ill., has joined his family at "Lazy Lane," for his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Taylor of Rockland, Maine, are visiting Mr. Taylor's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William W. Peckham, with whom he made his home previous to his marriage last year.

Middletown was most fortunate in escaping damage by the hailstorm which occurred Sunday afternoon. The attendance at the Methodist Episcopal Church was somewhat affected as the storm came about the time for people to start.

A new organization was formed at the town hall on Monday evening called the Aquidneck Dairymen's Association, its purpose being to keep up the standard of milk by frequent tests, and to raise better cattle. The subject had been much agitated and was finally definitely settled when a petition signed by 24 men was forwarded to Kingston College asking their assistance in forming here an organization for these specified purposes. The meeting was conducted by Professor Burdick, Codd, and Elder of the College, and Professor Fergus of the Department of Agriculture. The following officers were elected: President, Philip Caswell; Vice President, James H. Barker; Secretary-Treasurer, Clifton B.

Now, after eleven months of war, Germany is fighting, not for conquest and expansion but for her very existence. That was made plain in the debate of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies lately when the Socialist members were bold enough to say that "we have the masses with us and the masses want peace." It has become impossible

to conceal from the people the truth that imperialism and militarism are fighting for their very existence.

It is the dominant thought and desire of the whole civilized world that the war should be terminated in a way to make a repetition impossible. The Allies are bent on making it impossible, and they will fight until that object has been accomplished.

The Perry Memorial.

(Sandusky, Ohio Register)

The opening of the Perry memorial to the public within the past few days brought to realization an event that has long been agreeably anticipated. On second thought it is worth recording, however, that the period of actual construction has been much less than the public had reason to expect, in view of experience with other projects of the same character. The corner stone of the great Doric column was laid July 4, 1913, and the column was opened to the public June 13th, 1915, so that less than two years elapsed while the actual building operations were going on, exclusive of the foundations. This must be considered by no means too long a period for a work so gigantic. Indeed, there will be cause for renewed satisfaction if time does not prove it to have been not long enough. The column is the highest monument in the world excepting only the Washington monument, and the highest as well as the most massive structure of its character ever attempted. The Washington monument was about seventy years in building, and therefore the commissioners in charge of the construction of the Perry Memorial do not need to be shy about comparisons.

In his "American Notes," written during the civil war, Anthony Trollope, the celebrated English novelist, declared the Washington monument an absurd impossibility. It was then about 120 feet high and had "stood still for forty years." Some years ago there were pessimists who took the same view of the Perry memorial. It is highly creditable to the genius and patriotism of the American people that in respect to both of these great public works—the two greatest in the world of an historical and commemorative character—the pessimists, both foreign and native born, were disappointed.

The opening of the memorial to the public gives Sandusky another just claim to renown and another title to public consideration as a mecca of travel and popular interest. In this connection we note that the Cleveland Plain Dealer editorially undertakes to bind the memorial to the public interest centering in and around the city of Cleveland. Our contemporary asserts that the attractiveness and importance of the Ohio metropolis is "bronzed" because of the accessibility of the memorial to that point, and from reading its comments on this fortunate condition one would be almost led to believe that the construction of the great column, with its spacious plaza and ample grounds, had been a Cleveland enterprise.

This spirit is undoubtedly pardonable, for it is exhibited in generous pride over a great achievement in the value of which all the cities of the Great Lakes peculiarly share. But in a far nearer and more intimate sense Sandusky is the gateway to the memorial and to the "American Mediterranean," the waters and islands of Lake Erie. Added to the natural beauties of this region and the great enterprises here matured to render it the playground and the recreation place of millions of the world's pleasure-seekers, the Perry memorial becomes an essential part of the history and life of Sandusky. On our mainland shores and our islands we have room for all who will come, and the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all.

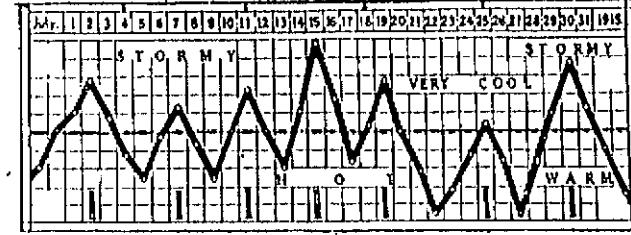
Earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes,

storms and other destructive events of like nature are all, most assuredly, caused through electro-magnetism, a force whose effects we see in lightning and hear through thunder. It is the same natural force we see operating our street cars and electric lights and which will soon be used instead of power in our wars.

The solar system bodies are the electro-magnetic generators and their relative positions bring on the explosions. We warn all the friends of Foster's Weather Bureau to be on the alert for these dangerous events within two days of July 4 and 10 and 17 and 29. Those are the four danger dates as near as we can give them. The greatest danger is southeast of the lows or centers of disturbance.

July rainfall will be more evenly distributed than in the Spring months but the four great storm dates noted above will probably cause serious local floods. Too much rain will continue to be the complaint in most sections.

Again we advise farmers not to sell the new crops at present unreasonable prices. There is absolutely no good reason for the great fall in prices, recently, particularly in grain. It is all a scheme by which the big war speculators have planned to get the farmer's crops at less than their real value. If the general government does not attack and break up those big speculators the only remedy the farmers have is to hold their products till the big speculators get all they want at the low prices.

WHATSOEVER BULLSHIT.

Temperatures of July will average about normal. The week centering on July 15 will be very warm particularly where rain is deficient and the week centering on July 25 will average unusually cool particularly where rain is excessive. These weather feature dates are for meridian 90. They will occur a little earlier west of that line and a little later east of it.

Most rain is expected during the weeks centering on July 7 and 30. The rain month covers June 20 to July 18 and during that month greatest amount of rain is expected south of latitude 40, particularly in vicinities of Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California.

July will not be noted for many great storms but severe weather is expected during the weeks centering on July 7 and 30.

Treble line represents seasonal normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The 'I' indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C. July 1, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent June 30 to

July 4 and July 6 to 9. Warm waves

June 29 to July 3 and July 4 to 8, cool

waves July 2 to 6 and 7 to 11. Temperatures June 29 to July 10 will

average about or a little below normal.

Cooler than usual 6 to 9 and warmer

than usual 10 and 11. Some severe

storms are expected southeast of the

lows, or storm centers, July 3 to 6.

One storm center will be near the California coast at that time and another

in eastern sections.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific

coast about July 8, cross Pacific slope

by close of 9, great central valleys 10

to 12, eastern sections 13. Warm

wave will cross Pacific slope about July

8, great central valleys 10, eastern sections

12. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about July 11, great central valleys 13, eastern sections 15.

This will also be a severe storm from

the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts. July

storms and earthquakes will probably

not be so disastrous as were those of

June but the conditions are threatening

and should be closely watched. Many

lives may be saved by knowing when

to expect these great disturbances and

by being on the alert for them. The

Pacific slope has its earthquakes, the

great central valleys their tornadoes and

eastern and southern sections their

disastrous hurricanes. These bulletins

approximately point out the times when

these dangers are expected.

Earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes,

storms and other destructive events of

like nature are all, most assuredly,

caused through electro-magnetism, a

force whose effects we see in lightning

and hear through thunder. It is the

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ALLIES REALIZE GREAT MISTAKE

Invasion of Russia More Serious Than Anticipated

2,000,000 IN TEUTONIC ARMY

Making Rapid Progress in Czar's Territory—German Attempt to Gain Foothold by Way of Baltic Is Repulsed—Germans Get Better of Violent Battle With French—Gains Reported by Italian War Office—Reported Fall of Turkish Stronghold

Germany Shows No Signs of Starting the Direct Drive at Warsaw from the Westward Which Was Expected to Follow Immediately After the Occupation of Lemberg.

The northward drive of the Austro-German armies from Galicia into Poland continues and daily becomes more formidable. The fighting along the Ural River has not abated, and the Berlin communiqué not only records progress in this sector, but farther north, in the arc around Lemberg, as well as along what has now become the northern front between the Vistula and Bug Rivers.

The Austro-German forces on this front are established at 2,000,000 men and their progress has been rapid. They have crossed the forest fringing the Vistula river and are not far from the Zhmirek fortress, twenty-five miles north of the Galician frontier.

Only 100 miles to the north is the great Russian base, Brest-Litovsk, linked with Warsaw by important railways and lying almost due east of the Polish capital.

Allies Get a Surprise

The development of the Galician campaign has created a situation entirely unexpected by the allies. A few months ago the Russians were at the Carpathian passes, and during the spring months there were confident predictions both in England and France that Hungary would soon be overrun.

The British press has been optimistic for weeks that the Russians would turn and make a stand, but it now frankly concedes that the new invasion of Russia is serious.

The papers, however, place faith in Russia's munitions campaign, much the same as the British public is relying upon David Lloyd George's plan to equip the British army in France as ultimately to match the Germans in explosives and munitions, especially machine guns.

Germany's invasion of Russia by way of the Baltic is still strong in the mind of the general staff, according to dispatches from Petrograd. They tell of the bombardment of the port of Windau, Courland, on the Baltic, and an attempt to land troops, which was unsuccessful.

According to the Petrograd dispatches a squadron of German troops, consisting of one large cruiser, four light cruisers and a large number of torpedo boats, appeared at Windau and opened fire. One of the torpedo boats struck a mine and was destroyed. The Russian torpedo boats went after the light craft and compelled all to retire.

This is the first report received from that quarter since it was hinted in dispatches that Germany might try to effect a landing somewhere in the Gulf of Riga, which would be a base for a movement against Petrograd itself. The only reports received have been of artillery engagements in the Gulf region.

Forty Thousand in Battle

An attack delivered by the Germans in the vicinity of Menaville was of a most violent character, two divisions, 40,000 men, being employed and a vast quantity of large calibre shells and asphyxiating bombs.

As result of the attack the first line troops were driven out of their trenches and forced back on the second line, where the oncoming Germans were halted.

Later a series of counter-attacks dislodged the Germans from some of their newly acquired territory and the French troops were able to make a stand at a point 200 metres to the rear of the original first line trenches.

This is the outstanding feature of the fighting on the western front. Elsewhere artillery exchanges were all that marked the reports. In the Ypres the French repulsed two German attacks.

The Austro-Italian Conflict

The Italian war office announced that the Italian troops have occupied the important position of Banjiskenden, which dominates Piezzo, north of Tolmino. On the Tenale front the bombardments of Montecchio and Saccagnana positions has been begun.

There has been so much heavy rain along the Isonzo that the trenches in that region are reported to be veritable streams, all activity having been stopped.

On the Carnic front, at Monte Griso pass and the Val Piccolo, the Austrians, vainly attempting to regain the positions they have lost, have been throwing asphyxiating bombs.

Reported Fall of Krithia

A dispatch from Athens says the allies have taken the Turkish stronghold of Krithia, on the Galipoli peninsula.

Grundt's over British progress to Galipoli is hardly more profound than the realization of the Germans' task which faces England and France in their attempt to clear the Turks from their natural defenses along the way to Constantinople.

The first stroke against British naval craft in home waters for some time is announced briefly by the admiral, which says that fifteen men have been lost by the mining or tor-

pedoing of the destroyer Lightning, an old craft laid down two decades ago.

PROTESTS PRIZE COURT

Substance of Latest Note to Germany Concerning the Frye Case

By agreement with the German foreign office, the American state department made public the text of the note sent on June 21 by the United States, asking Germany to reconsider her refusal to settle by direct diplomatic negotiations, instead of by prize court proceedings, the claim presented on behalf of the captain and owners of the American ship William P. Frye, sunk with her cargo of wheat by the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich. Ambassador Gerard cabled that he had delivered the note last Saturday afternoon.

The American government frustrated the carefully laid plans of Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, to start a new revolution in the war-ridden country, when he was placed under arrest at El Paso, Tex., with one of his former generals, as he was about to enter Mexico, in violation of his agreement on coming to the United States.

Aside from the question of how the indemnity should be paid, the note brings out clearly the refusal of the United States to accept the contention that Germany has a right to stop the carrying of contraband by American ships "by the destruction of the contraband and the ship carrying it."

While no mention of submarines was made in either the last German note or the present reply, occasion was taken to deny this right, because of a belief that admission of it now might in the future be used as a justification for submarine attacks on American ships.

FRENCH BIRTH RATE

It Shows Decline From 1000 Daily to Less Than 400 a Week

The decline in the birth rate of France has been particularly noticeable since the war began. The rate in 1913 averaged 1000 births daily, but at the beginning of 1915 the figures dropped to 850, and there has been a rapid decline since then.

In the week of June 6 to June 12, which was the last week recorded, there were only 266 births in the entire country.

A tax on bachelors and the prolonging of their military service while decreasing that of the fathers of families, and a diminution in the taxes on the heads of families are among the measures being urged to help solve the question.

BECKER GRANTED REPIEVE

New Counsel May Take Case to the Supreme Court

Governor Whitman of New York granted Charles Becker, the former New York police lieutenant, under sentence of death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, a reprieve until July 26.

Whitman said he would take no favorable action in the case other than the granting of the reprieve. This means that if the United States supreme court does not interfere Becker will have to die. Whitman in a statement said:

"I deem it my duty to decline to appoint a commission to examine further into the Becker case, and feel that I must deny the application for a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life.

"Mr. Manton is of the opinion that he has done all in his power for his client and has asked for a reprieve in order that other counsel may have ample time for preparation in their efforts to take the case to the federal courts and I have granted a reprieve, postponing execution of sentence to the week of July 26."

WAS ENGLAND'S FOE

O'Donovan Rossa, Noted Irish Rebel, Dies in New York

Jeremiah O'Donovan, better known as O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot and revolutionist, died in St. Vincent's hospital, Staten Island. He had been ill for many months.

Rossa spent the last half of his life in the United States, twenty years of which were passed under an edict of banishment from Great Britain and any of her possessions.

Though granted a full pardon by Queen Victoria for his revolutionary activities in "freeing Ireland," a quarter of a century after the Fenian uprising, he remained to the end an uncompromising foe to British rule.

He was born in County Cork, but later took the name of Rossa.

Canada Performing Her Share

Canada expects to send 600,000 more men to the front, according to Prime Minister Borden, who sailed from New York for England on the Adriatic.

Balks at Electrocution

As a protest against capital punishment, Warden Osborne of Sing Sing prison did not attend the electrocution of Joseph Ferri at Sing Sing.

GIVEN YEAR IN PRISON

Kalo Company Head Also Fined For Using Mails to Defraud

David Essacson, head of the Kalo Manufacturing company of New York and Boston, was sentenced at New York to serve a year and a day in the federal prison at Atlanta and to pay a fine of \$2,000 for using the mails to defraud.

Essacson, it is believed, obtained more than \$10,000 by swindling persons who answered his advertisements, which promised light work at home to artisans.

Labor Differences Settled

After negotiations, extending over two months, during which a general strike was threatened, the differences between the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company and its freight clerks were settled through the efforts of Federal Mediator Hager.

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SOUGHT TO GET BACK IN POWER

Huerta Held For Conspiracy to Incite Revolution

CAUGHT AT MEXICAN BORDER

Claimed to Be on Way to Fair at San Francisco, but Tickets Were Good Only to El Paso—Orozco Also Under Arrest—Carefully Laid Plans Frustrated by Federal Officers

The United States government frustrated the carefully laid plans of Victoriano Huerta, former dictator of Mexico, to start a new revolution in the war-ridden country, when he was placed under arrest at El Paso, Tex., with one of his former generals, as he was about to enter Mexico, in violation of his agreement on coming to the United States.

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WAS TRYING TO EVADE CAPTURE

Liner Armenian Sunk Because She Offered Resistance

USED AS BRITISH TRANSPORT

Eleven Americans on Board Lost Protection of Their Government Under Rules of International Law—Doubt as to America's Legal Right to Lodge Protest at Berlin

Ambassador Page at London notified the state department that the British admiral had informed him the steamer Armenian, sunk by a German submarine off the southwest coast of England, was engaged in admiralty business.

This is regarded as placing the vessel in the transport class and eliminating the possibility of a controversy between the United States and Germany concerning its destruction by a German submarine.

Accounts also say that, instead of submitting to a search, the vessel was sending out wireless calls for aid. According to survivors, she tried to escape the submarine, was flying the British flag at the time, and the deaths among those on board were caused by shots from the submarine while the liner was trying to escape.

Under such circumstances, the best placed authorities agreed that international law justified the Germans in destroying her. The admiral's understanding was, Page said, that nineteen members of the vessel's crew lost their lives, and eleven were Americans.

A claim on Germany for indemnity for them is not regarded as wholly out of the question, but the fact that they were on a ship engaged in belligerent business is looked on as making their position decidedly doubtful.

WOMEN'S PART IN INDEPENDENCE DAY

They Had Glorious Share in Winning American Liberty.

It has been said that in every woman's breast there lies the possibility of great heroism. What she can do when put to the test is amply illustrated by the events of history, not alone in our own country, but in all others.

Anecdotes of women of the Revolution, showing what they did and what they suffered in so doing, happy in the thought that they were serving the country they loved, are positively thrilling.

One wonders how many young women of today would offer themselves to carry a message from one army to another across a country fairly bristling with hostile troops when not a man could be found intrepid enough to take a letter from General Greene to General Sumter. Emily Gelzer, a frail young girl, undertook the task and set out on horseback on a sidesaddle. She was intercepted on the second day of her journey by Lord Rawdon, who had her locked up until a Tory matron could be found to search her person.

A FOURTH OF JULY SENTIMENT.

CONTEND the condition of that country of which you form an important part. Consider its government, uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different states, giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of American citizens, protecting their commerce, securing their literature and their arts, facilitating their intercommunication, defending their frontiers and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth. Consider the extent of territory, its increasing and happy population, its advance in arts which render life agreeable and the sciences which elevate the mind. See education spreading the lights of religion, morality and general information into every cottage in this wide extent of our territories and states. Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and support! Look on this picture of happiness and honor and say, "We, too, are citizens of America!"—Andrew Jackson.

UNDER the STARS and the STRIPES

By Madison Cawein

HIGH on the world did our fathers of old,
Under the stars and stripes,
Blazon the name that we now must uphold,
Under the stars and stripes.
Vast in the past they have builded an arch
Over which Freedom has lighted her torch.
Follow it! Follow it! Come, let us march
Under the stars and stripes.

WE in whose bodies the blood o' them runs,
Under the stars and stripes.
We will acquit us as sons of their sons,
Under the stars and stripes.
Ever for justice, our heel upon wrong,
We in the right of our vengeance thrice strong!
Rally together! Come tramping along
Under the stars and stripes.

OUT of our strength and a nation's great need,
Under the stars and stripes.
Heroes again as of old we shall breed,
Under the stars and stripes.
Broad to the winds be our banner unfaded,
Straight in wrong's face let defiance be bated!
God on our side, we will battle the world
Under the stars and stripes.

An Old "Safe and Sane" Law.
Philadelphia had a law against fireworks fifty-five years before the Declaration of Independence was signed.

In Seventy-six

The little boys of seventy-six—
They did their chores and swam and fished,
And hunted hares and whitened sticks,
While all the time they wished and wished.
To hear a sudden summons come,
Each waiting day, each listening night:
"We need the boys for flag and drum,
So send them to the fight!"

"ARE YOU HURT?" HE ASKED FEARFULLY.



her now gracefully acquired exit from the window a firecracker fell from above and shot off in her garden. Angela started and covered her face.

A young man descended quickly by means of the iron ladder.

"Are you hurt?" he asked fearfully. Angela uncovered her face and looked up. "No, I think not. I was frightened," she said, looking at the remains of the offending firecracker.

He heaved a sigh of relief.

"It was awfully careless of me," he went on, standing on the bottom rung of the ladder. Angela's garden was hardly large enough for two. "I was just playing 'little boy' again and trying to imagine myself in the country instead of a city apartment. I hope you'll pardon me." There was so much self-reproach in his tone that Angela felt that he was truly sorry.

"Of course I'll pardon you," she said, with the merest suggestion of a laugh.

"I won't shoot any more crackers today. A mile is as good as a mile and it might be a mile next time," he said, fingered the leaf of a nasturtium which had found its way up along the railing.

"But, indeed, I won't be out here long," began Angela, wondering why she was not angry because he remained on the ladder. "I—"

"You may remain here all day," he interrupted. "I have done enough mischief for one Fourth."

The girl stooped over and began to twist a willow into place. The young man could not help hoping that he might some day influence the rare human flower before him along the path he wished it to travel as easily and gently as she twisted the nasturtium about the iron bar.

He turned and began to climb the ladder.

"I am sorry I stepped out so inopportunistically and marred your Independence day," said Angela, looking up at him. "Please don't stop your fireworks for me."

"Marred my Independence day," he said to himself as he closed the window upstairs. "Well, I don't know about that, but she's marred my peace of mind. Jove, she is pretty!"

So the young man in the apartment above Angela's garden found it necessary to rise earlier than was his habit after that Fourth of July morning for a little fresh air.

And Angela? It may be that her flowers received less attention after the Fourth of July. But perhaps the exploding of that firecracker hindered their progress; smoke stunts the growth, they say.

It was raining one morning when Angela opened the window. Close to the ladder stood a pot of flowers which Angels had not planted, one which she had never seen. It was tall and green, and all over it hung little red hearts. She was glad it was raining and that she could not go out among her flowers, because she wanted time to think time in which to be angry. But some

Easily Seen.
"I don't believe that Jack's new automobile has been any pleasure to him."

"Why do you think that?"
"Well, he hasn't been arrested once since he's been running it!"—Baltimore American.

Never add the burden of yesterday's trouble to that of tomorrow. The one is past; the other may never come.

It belongs to great men to have great defects—French Proverb.

In Angela's Garden

A Fourth of July Incident

By RUBY DOUGLAS

THE facts occupied Angela's flower garden occupied less than four square feet of space and consisted of nothing more than several wooden boxes fastened to the fire escape at the library window made her none the less enthusiastic about it.

Every morning at 7 she was on the fire escape in her pale blue bonnet attending to her posies, paying especial attention to the washing of the panes' faces.

On the morning of the Fourth of July Angela opened the window a little earlier than usual. The noises around had awakened her. As she was executing the last movement of

GOOD INDEPENDENCE DAY READING.

HAVE you not learned that not stocks or bonds or stately houses or lands or products of mill or field are our country? It is a spiritual thought that is in our minds. It is the Rag and what it stands for; it is the glorious history; it is the fireside and the home; it is the high thoughts that are in the heart, born of the inspiration which comes of the story of the fathers, the martyrs to liberty; it is the graveyard into which our grateful country has gathered the unconscious dust of those who died. Here in these things is that thing we love and call our country rather than anything that can be touched or handled. Let me hold the thought—that we owe a duty to our country in peace as well as in war. Perhaps never in the history of our nation have we been so well equipped for war upon the land as now, and yet we have never seen a time in our history when our people were so smitten with a love of peace.—Benjamin Harrison.

how she found it would take more time than she could spare.

The next morning Angela said to the young man on the ladder:

"You'll observe that my garden has been materially increased since the day before yesterday?" And after a minute, in which neither spoke: "Thank you. They are very, very pretty."

Angela continued to wash the faces of the panes, though they did not need it after the rain of the day before. And the little velvety leaves felt the nervous twitches in the fingers which dressed them.

"I did not know it would rain on them when I put them there," said the young man, glancing at the hearts.

"But it isn't raining now," she said, still looking at the panes.

"Angela, will you let the sun shine on my heart always as brightly as it is now shining on the flowers' hearts? Look up, Angela. I love you," he said.

"If—if you won't shoot any more firecrackers at me," she replied, with a happy, tremulous little laugh. "It is you who have taken away my independence days now."

Your Flag and Mine

Your flag and mine! How proudly there.

It flutters in the morning breeze.

And who, beholding it, shall dare

To turn in doubt or let despair

Assail his nobler ecstasies?

Your flag and mine and ours to guard

So that in future centuries,

Still proudly striped and bravely starred,

Unsmirched by shame, by wrong unmarr'd,

It's might shall thrill, its beauty please.

Your flag and mine! And shall we let

Its glory die or splendor fade?

Who doubts that freedom flaunts it yet

Or dares to heedlessly forget,

By selfishness or passion ayeav'd?

Your flag and mine! How proudly there.

It flutters in the morning breeze.

And who, beholding it, shall dare

To turn in doubt or let despair

Assail his nobler ecstasies?

Your flag and mine and ours to guard

So that in future centuries,

Still proudly striped and bravely starred,

Unsmirched by shame, by wrong unmarr'd,

It's might shall thrill, its beauty please.

Your flag and mine! And shall we let

Its glory die or splendor fade?

Who doubts that freedom flaunts it yet

Or dares to heedlessly forget,

By selfishness or passion ayeav'd?

Your flag and mine! How proudly there.

It flutters in the morning breeze.

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Your flag and mine and ours to guard

So that in future centuries,

Still proudly striped and bravely starred,

Unsmirched by shame, by wrong unmarr'd,

It's might shall thrill, its beauty please.

Your flag and mine! How splendidly there.

It flutters out against the sky!

How glorious it is to see;

How fair to you, how dear to me—

Most proud of all the flags that fly!

Your flag and mine and ours to keep

Unsolved, unshamed and waving high—

Our trust unsighed; our courage deep—

For those whom, after we shall sleep,

It shall inspire and glorify.

—S. E. Kiser in Chicago Herald.

Patriots Stand Before Kings.

Franklin, Jay, Gallatin, Seward and scores of American statesmen have stood before kings, have been of the throngs that crowded court receptions, and they have always borne themselves gallantly and been recognized everywhere as nature's noblemen. The American people are unworthy of these creators of their country if they ever neglect to cherish the memory of the greatness of their patriots.

It was raining one morning when Angela opened the window. Close to the ladder stood a pot of flowers which Angels had not planted, one which she had never seen. It was tall and green, and all over it hung little red hearts. She was glad it was raining and that she could not go out among her flowers, because she wanted time to think time in which to be angry. But some

Easily Seen.

"I don't believe that Jack's new automobile has been any pleasure to him."

"Why do you think that?"

"Well, he hasn't been arrested once since he's been running it!"—Baltimore American.

Never add the burden of yesterday's trouble to that of tomorrow. The one is past; the other may never come.

It belongs to great men to have great defects—French Proverb.

Fourth of July Supper Party

Invitations.—Limited to thirteen. Hostess makes the fourteenth.

Costumes.—Hostess as Goddess of Liberty. Thirteen guests in colonial costumes, decorated with ribbons suitable to occasion.

Directions.—Guests entering drawing room receive each a card on which is written a sentence representing name of state guest is asked to guess.

Room Decorations.—American flags, imitation fireworks, etc. Table decorations should be got up in similar style, according to taste and purse of hostess.

Card Sentences.

The Granite State—New Hampshire.

The Bay State—Massachusetts.

The Nutmeg State—Connecticut.

Little Rhody—Rhode Island.

The Empire State—New York.

The Garden State—New Jersey.

The Keystone State—Pennsylvania.

The Blue Hen State—Delaware.

The Line State—Maryland.

The Old Dominion—Virginia.

The Tar State—North Carolina.

The Palmetto State—South Carolina.

The Cracker State—Georgia.

Supper is served after names have been guessed.

Sample Questions, to Be Answered.

"In what order were the thirteen states received into the Union?"

"In what year was Washington born?"

"Where is the cradle of Liberty?"

Likewise the dishes are to suggest the occasion.

Supper Favors.

May be large imitation firecracker bonbon boxes filled with sweets. Ou

Charles M. Cole,

PHARMACIST,

802 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.

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Architect and Builder,

Place and Estimates furnished on application.
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Cake, Ice Cream,

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FIRST and EVER
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Estimates Given on any Kind of Carri-

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WATER

All Persons, desirous of having water

introduced into their residence or places of business, should make application to the

Marlboro Street, near Thame.

Office Hours from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka

Harness

Oil

MIG

A

Grease

Sold by dealers everywhere

Standard Oil Co. of New York

The Supreme Test.

"There never was Amos's equal for up-and-down good nature," said Mrs. Clifford, in speaking of her deceased husband to the new summer boarder. "My son Job always said pa was more patient than Job."

"I tell you," she continued, "you can figure for yourself how patient Amos was by this. Our old horse, Dandy, would get the rein under his tail, an' keep it there off'n on ten mile without Am's getting mad."

"I want to say," began the orator, "I want to say that I am irresistibly impelled to remark any feelings as a man and a citizen, a husband and father—every impulse common to our human nature makes it impossible for me to hold my peace when I am tryin' the day?"—N. Y. Even. Sun.

Markley (postmaster insurance man) "Look here, when you talk to me last year you told me that the company you were with was the best in the world."

Agent—My dear sir, it was at that time, but the company I am now with, having since had the best of my services, his, of course, taken away from it.—Boston Transcript.

Reservation Commission Adds 97,888 Acres to U. S. Holdings in New England and Southern Appalachian Regions.

The purchase by the federal government of 97,888 acres of non-agricultural land in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and the Southern Appalachian has been approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission, bringing the total area so far approved for national forests in the East up to more than 1,275,000 acres. This latest acquisition will involve an expenditure of \$38,000, or about \$3.83 an acre.

The largest parcel is in the Boone purchase area in North Carolina, a block of 36,386 acres, which the owners have agreed to sell for \$1.90 per acre; the next largest is in New Hampshire, a group of tracts comprising 23,518 acres, one of which will close a gap between the tract already acquired in that region, the price being \$7.21 per acre. The rest of the purchase is distributed as follows:

9,723 acres at \$4.96 per acre in the Monongahela area, W. Va.; 3,062 acres at \$3.16 per acre in the Potomac area, Va. and W. Va.; 264 acres at \$3.60 per acre in the Massanutten area, Va.; 193 acres at \$3.49 per acre in the Shenandoah area, Va., and W. Va.; 18,423 acres at \$2.77 per acre in the Natural Bridge area, Va.; 7,691 acres at \$2.89 per acre in the White Top area, Tenn. and Va.; 626 acres at \$3.65 per acre in the Savannah area, N. C.; 1,651 acres at \$7.28 per acre in the Nantahala area, N. C.; 330 acres at \$1.67 per acre in the Cherokee area, Tenn.; and 1,016 acres at \$5.33 per acre in the Georgia area, Ga.

The lands have been examined and appraised by the Forest Service and sales contracts will be concluded with the owners by the Secretary of Agriculture as soon as possible. They will then have to be surveyed and their titles approved by the Attorney General before their development can be commenced as national forests for the use of the public. Practically all of the land is mountainous, non-agricultural, and valuable only for forests. Much of it has been culled or cut-over, but several large tracts are comparatively heavily timbered.

About half a million dollars now remains available of the money which Congress appropriated for carrying out the Commission's plan to acquire ultimately about 5,600,000 acres for watershed protection, timber conservation, recreation, and the other uses made practicable by the establishment of national forests in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians.

Explains it.

In Washington William Collier was once conversing with a man of much scientific attainment. The scientist narrated in detail a series of experiments he was conducting with the microphone.

"The microphone," said he, "magnifies sound to the ear as the microscope magnifies objects to the eye. The footfalls of a spider heard through the microphone sound like the tramping of marching infantry."

"That is amazing," politely commented Mr. Collier.

"This afternoon," continued the man of science, "I heard a fly walking across the pane. The noise resembled the hoof-beats of a cavalryman's mount."

"Perhaps it was a horse fly," suggested the actor.

Actors.

A young couple were observed as soon as soon as they entered a railway carriage and immediately put down as a bridal pair. But they were remarkably self-possessed and acted just like old married folk, so that after a short time the other passengers began to doubt their belief in them. As the train moved out, however, the young man rose to remove his overcoat and a shower of rice fell out. The passengers smiled broadly. But even that did not affect the youth, who also smiled, and, turning to his partner remarked audibly: "My goodness, Mac, I've brought away the bride-groom's overcoat!"—Exchange.

Only His Little Joke.

A clergyman who was a widower had three grownup daughters. Having occasion to go away from home for a few weeks, he wrote home from time to time. In one of his letters he informed them that he had "married a widow with six children." This created a stir in his household. When the vicar returned home one of his daughters, her eyes red with weeping, said:

"Where's the widow you married, father?"

"Oh, I married her to another man. I ought to have told you that!"—London Telegraph.

An interesting event was about to happen, and the mother, in order to prepare her little ones of 3 and 5, and also to help their religious training, told them that if they prayed earnestly to the Lord he would send them a little brother or sister.

The children prayed, and in a few days were called in to view their new baby brother. They were greatly pleased. Later in the day the father came home and said to his wife:

"Say, Mary, this praying business has got to be stopped; it's going too far."

"What's the matter?" asked the wife.

"Why," said the father, "I just found those kids in the parlor, down on their knees, praying to beat the band for a billy goat and pony."

Cyril Maude, whose interpretation of the character "Grumpy," has won him wide popularity in America, tells of two small pugilists, relates Young's Magazine.

"Willy and Tommy held the following conversation recently:

"Aw," said Willy, tauntingly, "you're afraid it's fight—that's wot it is."

"Now, I ain't protested Tommy, stoutly, but if I fight my ma'll find it out and lick me."

"How'll she find it out, eh?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."

"Why do they say 'as smart as a steel trap?'" asked the talkative boarder. "I never could see anything particularly intellectual about a steel trap."

"A steel trap is called smart," explained an elderly person in his sweetest voice, "because it knows exactly the right time to shut up."

More might have been said, but in the circumstances it would have seemed unfeeling.

Markley (postmaster insurance man) "Look here, when you talk to me last year you told me that the company you were with was the best in the world."

Agent—My dear sir, it was at that time, but the company I am now with, having since had the best of my services, his, of course, taken away from it.—Boston Transcript.

Latest Ideas on the Feeding of Milk Cows in New Feed Inspection Bulletin.

People in Rhode Island who are interested in feeding stuffs for farm animals may upon request to the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I., have their names placed upon a special list to receive the annual bulletins containing the analyses of the samples of feeds collected under the state inspection.

These Inspection Bulletins also contain comments on the different feeds, especially if there is in unsatisfactory agreement between quantity and composition. Brief discussion of certain phases of scientific feeding are likewise often included.

In the bulletin now ready for distribution, containing the analyses of samples collected during the last season when the cows were not in pasture, some of the latest ideas regarding the feeding of milch cows have been made accessible in popular form to the dairyman.

It contains tables showing the amounts of digestible protein and energy required by cows of different weights, producing different quantities of milk, and also the net amounts of these requirements which different feeding stuffs can supply, so that the dairyman may be in a position to ascertain if some changes in his system of feeding would probably lead to the more economical production of milk.

Wanted His Money Back.

It is an old saying that you cannot eat your cake and have it, too." But a sensick person usually cares little for either side of the proposition. The captain of the steamships plying between this country and Italy, which arrived at New York with over six hundred immigrants, tells a rather amusing story of a heated interview held between himself and one of them on the voyage across.

The vessel had been out a few days, and had encountered some heavy seas. The first morning that calmer weather prevailed one of the steerage passengers appeared for the first time above deck, and with a face as white as a sheet approached the captain.

The vessel had been out a few days, and had encountered some heavy seas. The first morning that calmer weather prevailed one of the steerage passengers appeared for the first time above deck, and with a face as white as a sheet approached the captain.

"This has got to stop!" he said, angrily.

"What has?" asked the captain, in surprise.

"This feeling of death. When I bought my ticket I was told it included meals, but I can't keep my food down. Now it has got to stop, captain, or else I want my passage-money back. You cannot break your contract in this fashion with me."

It took all the captain's ingenuity to pacify him during the rest of the trip.

Turkey Near the Trenches.

The following story is reported from the trenches in France:

A young German lieutenant and his orderly were doing patrol duty. All day long they had been riding through the woods without a bite to eat. To ward evening they came to a battery of heavy artillery, where they dismounted and asked for supper. The captain in charge of the guns told the young lieutenant that he could have some nice turkey. The young man took a hearty bite of the offered meal, then, looking up suspiciously asked:

"Beg your pardon, captain; did you say this was turkey?"

"Why, sure; that's turkey."

He took a few more bites and asked again: "Are you really sure, Herr Captain, that this is turkey?"

"Certainly Herr Lieutenant; turkey it is!"

The lieutenant finished his meal in silence and thanked the captain for his hospitality. Then he called his orderly, "Fritz," he directed, "saddle our turkeys."—Everybody's Magazine.

Rubbing It In.

"My dear," remarked Jones, who had just finished reading a book on "The wonders of nature," this really is a remarkable work. Nature is marvelous! Stupendous! When I read a work like this, it makes me think how puny, how insignificant, is man."

"Hub!" sniffed his better half. "A woman doesn't have to wade through four hundred pages to find out the same thing!"—Judge.

Representative Michael E. Conry of New York used to be employed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. One morning as he was going to work he met another Irishman all fixed up in his Sunday clothes.

"What's wrong?" asked Conry.

"Nothing wrong," answered the other laborer.

"But what's happened?"

"Nothing's happened. A man's got to show some respect for the dead."

"What dead?"

"Oh, that Polander I worked with died yesterday."

"What did he die of?"

"A rock fell and hit him."

"You don't say! How big a rock was it?"

"Oh, three or four tons, maybe. Their Polanders can stand much. I nearly got hurt myself yesterday."

"How was that?"

"The rock that killed the Polander hit me first, but luckily it bounced off."

—St. Joseph News-Press.

During a school tea a kindly lady sat regarding one of the young guests with evident alarm. Undismayed by the lady's glances the young hopeful demolished plate after plate of bread and butter and cake. At last the lady could stand it no longer. Going up to the urchin she said:

"My boy, have you never read any book which would tell you what to eat, what to drink and what to avoid?"

"Why, bless you, ma'am," replied the young gentleman, with his mouth full of cake, "I eat all I can, I drink all I can an' I avoids bustin'!"—London Opinion.

"How's everything at your home?" asked Smith.

"Oh," replied Brown, "she's all right."

If an editor were found to be liable under the income tax law he'd be so puffed up about it that he'd begin to refer to his chilblains gout.—Ohio States Journal.

"His sense of fitness.—Judge (to man arrested for drunkenness) —What is your business?"—London Opinion.

"I should be a good lawyer."

"I should say he is. He's acquitted some of the most notorious criminals."

—Detroit Free Press.

"How's everything at your home?" asked Smith.

"Oh," replied Brown, "she's all right."

"How'll she find it out, eh?"

"She'll see the doctor goin' to your house."

"Why do they say 'as smart as a steel trap?'" asked the talkative boarder. "I never could see anything particularly intellectual about a steel trap."

"A steel trap is called smart," explained an elderly person in his sweetest voice, "because it knows exactly the right time to shut up."

"I want to see what I'm talking about."

The Nut—I

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed: 1. Name and address clearly given. 2. All names and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all questions brief and to the point. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. Answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank envelopes, addressed to the number of the query and its signature. 7. Direct all communications to Mrs. E. M. TILLEY, Newport Historical Room, Newport, R. I.

MATERIAL, JULY 8, 1915.

NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology by John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry E. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society. — E. M. T.

Continued.

1634. The Easton, Nicholas and son Peter and John wintered at Ipswich, and part of previous Summer.

1635. Easton came to Newbury and built and planted there.

1637. A great storm, blew down our Windmill (Easton's).

1638. Built and planted at Wincanton, now Hampton Marsh.

1639. The Eastons, Gov. Sir. Henry Vane being turned out, left Newbury and settled at Portsmouth, R. I. 1st day, 4th mo. 1638.

1639. Came to Newport, lodged at Coaster's Harbour Island, last of April, and Newport May 1st.

1643. Peter Easton was married to Ann Coggeshall, Nov. 16.

1644. Young Nicholas Easton, born at Newport Nov. 12.

1645. Peter Easton came to live at East end of the Beach.

1638. Built first windmill, Peter Easton had the Quincey when Samuel Newman died of it.

1670. Thomas Flanders executed for murder of Walter House.

1673. Thomas Cornell executed for murder of Rebecca Cornell, his mother May 28, at Newport.

1673. A negro, named Peter Pilot hanged for Rape at Newport, afterwards hung in chains at Wonemonton Hill.

1676. Canonicus, or Maussup sells Conchoquitt, or Rose Island to Peter Sanford of Newport, May 1, 1675.

1681. Common burial ground, laid out by vote of town, May 1651.

1707. A negro man, belonging to Thomas Mumford of Kingston, surrendered his master's wife and drowned himself. The Assembly ordered his head, legs, and arms cut off and hung in a conspicuous place, and his body burned to ashes.

1712. An Indian hanged and gibbeted in Newport for murder of two sons of Giles Slocum, Portsmouth, Sept. 12, 1712.

1716. Jeremiah Mecum hanged and gibbeted at Wonemonton Hill for murder of his wife and her sister, Mar. 12, 1715.

1718. Wm. Dyer hung for murder of his wife.

1718. Reuben Hull executed June 23d.

1751. Thomas Carter, hung at Town Hill and gibbeted May 10, for murder of Wm. Jackson of Virginia, a peddler in furs.

1760. Samuel Parks and Benjamin Hawks executed at Newport Aug. 21, for piracy.

1762. Fortune Price, a negro, hung for setting on fire the Store of Thomas Hazard, Long Wharf. He was hanged at Easton's Beach.

1764. John Sherman (Portsmouth) hung Nov. 28 for Burglary.

1768. A Shoemaker named Henry Sparkers was stabbed to death by Lt. Carless of H. M. Sloop of War Sloop in an affray. He was acquitted on ground of Self Defence.

1781. A Sergeant of Artillery of French Army under Rochambeau was executed June 1, 1781, "for attempted murder of the Captain of his Company."

(To be continued)

A RELIC OF THE WAR OF 1812

Col. William J. Cozzens of Newport has recently received an interesting letter through the kindness of Mr. Anthony of the Hotel Aquidneck. This letter was not long ago discovered in Guttenberg, where it has been hidden away for many years, and was written to Capt. William Cozzens, an ancestor of Mr. Cozzens, by his wife Mary, Newport, December 20, 1812. It is quite possible that Capt. Cozzens never saw the letter, as was anticipated by his wife.

The following extracts are interesting.

My Dear Husband:

I have set down to write you the first chance that I have had, but I fear that it will never meet your eyes for it has to pass through so many hands first that I quite despair of your ever seeing this. What shall I say to you, how pain to you the trouble and anxiety that I have had ever since war was declared. I know that you had not one cent insured and was very much afraid that you would venture out thinking that your friends here had seen to that business.

I have been very fortunate in getting your letters. I believe every one that you have written.

Your letters all advise me to move to the Country, but all my friends here have advised me not to. They tell me there is no danger here; that a lone woman would find it very difficult to keep house in the Country, where every thing is so far off, and as I had no friends to go to I had better stay here this winter, until spring opens and then try to get a place for my family to board it there is not peace, which at present there is no hopes of at all.

You would have been highly gratified in the 8d. of the month if you had been here for I saw it as a prize one of the finest frigates, a 44 gun Ship in the British Navy. To see the American flag flying over to Britain was a glorious sight. It had the effect of the words of Pope, sacred catalogue the dust and sand. Speak to Jane the cratc for me, I am exulting like the bounding colt, buzzing, and running for the hat in the air. It happened to be Sunday and the women had the usual church services for these were said at the church.

The British frigates were all at anchor in the harbor.

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